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Hongkong Daily Press.

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(a282)

No. 14,694 號四十九百四千四萬一第 日十初月四年十三緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 13TH, 1905. 六拜禮 號三十月五年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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For the Bath, Toilet, Nursery and Household.

Promotes a healthy action of the skin,
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Turkish Bath.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
(a1385)

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"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend
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Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
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PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
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Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. (a2866)

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OFFICE: 34 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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specially engaged for our factory and are made
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under the direct supervision of our Tobacco
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Samples may be had on application.
We recommend a trial of the following brands:
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HIGH LIFE REINA VICTORIA
If your tobaccoist cannot supply you with our
make please apply to us.

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Discounts on orders from Coast and other ports.
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Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. (a1168)

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WHITE DRILL POLO HELMETS. WHITE
DRILL BATANGA HELMETS. WHITE STRAW
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WAISTCOATS.

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NECKWEAR.
INSPECTION INVITED.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1905. (a1060)

NOTICE.

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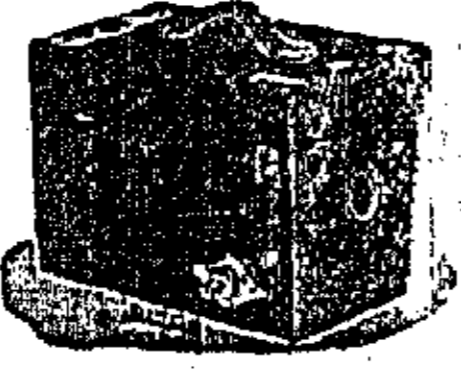
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ROAD, KOWLOON, under the Style of the
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executed in the shortest time, and earnestly hope
to be favoured with the kind Patronage of the
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Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. (a660)

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IMPORTED EVERY MONTH THERE-
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AND KYNOK'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE.
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
all Sizes. Nos. 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong 28th November, 1902. 1009

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Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. (a39)

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and all other derangements of the Hair, such as Scurf, Dandruff, Scanty Partings, Falling Hair,
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A REMEDY OFFERED.
which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimu-
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before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will
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The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.
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The best PILSENER in the East; ask for Küpper,
and see that you get it.

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong 29th April, 1905.

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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.

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Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our
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12 Selected Ash Cues	1 Wall Cue Rack.
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Wall Butt Rack.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Set Billiard Balls, Framed.
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Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. (871-1)

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. (a36)

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Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
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New Wall Map of China in 4 Sheets	14.00	each	
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Murray's Guide to India, Ceylon, &c.	16.00	Engineer's Year Book 1905	5.90
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CANTON
HOTELS.**

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THE Round Trip from HONGKONG
to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to
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WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
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MACAO**

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as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (ca. Hongkong), daily to and
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Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
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BERRY
BRANDY**

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131 Bedrooms.

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Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
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Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans.

Every Comfort.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

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Matron in attendance.

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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1903. (a1061)

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A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near

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Excellent Cuisine and Wines.

Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished

Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
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Special Rates for Tourists.

Leisure Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. (a49)

**CARLTON HOUSE
HOTELS.**

No. 8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

THESE premises, formerly known as the

Club-Edinburgh and the Waterley Hotel

have been thoroughly renovated and furnished

in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.

Cool Rooms. Comfort of Residents, and the
Cuisine a specialty.

Apply to—

THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. (a66)

CAFE WEISMANN.

THE Public are invited to pay a visit to our

NEW ARTISTIC TIFIN ROOMS.

The only place of its kind in Hongkong.

A Veritable Fairyland.

Real German Fans-Bier on Draught.

Entrance—No. 14, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1905. 1081

INTIMATION

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BLEND
OF THE
FINEST
PURE
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DISTILLED IN SCOTLAND,
OF
GREAT AGE.
MATURE.
MELLOW
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Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to the Editor.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
An anonymous signed communication that has already appeared on other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of *DAILY PRESS* should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Licker's P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DEEVEY ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, MAY 13th, 1905.

Nowhere more than in the Far East should the recent dictum of Canon LYTTELTON, Eton's new Headmaster, on the subject of diet, be received with fitting interest. The functions which our polite Teutonic friends often end with the curious phrase "mabzeit" are the most important in treaty-port or colonial society; meal-times are the milestones of la vie Orientale; eight p.m. is "the hour for which the day doth sigh." Punch has laughed at Canon LYTTELTON; we will, as long as maybe, endeavour to take him seriously. As the mentor of England's first Public School, and addressing such an audience as the Moral Educational Society of Manchester might be expected to gather together, his comments on the criminality of "chow" cannot be lighted. His contention that "it is well-nigh impossible for even the best-intentioned man to live a life of physical purity if he eats meat to excess" must come closely home to many of us who are dipping into the fleshpots of Hongkong for instance, three times a day. True, though Shanghai is made to appear, usually by some of its own journals, as a sort of Gomorrah, Hongkong is as yet uncomparably the other place. Do we take meat to excess? Are we all physically impure? These things it becomes necessary to ask, in view of the reports of the CANON'S attack.

"As soon as the diet is changed from meat to vegetables there is a diminution in animal desire. Menus of well-to-do people are on a tony-turvy principle. Instead of being arranged so as to appease hunger, they stimulate the appetite. If cheese and sweet came first, far less meat would be eaten. Every single meal taken according to the modern menus is a distinct appeal to the passions."

As we have suggested, the European dwellers in the Far East are by no means

vegetarians. Fruit there is, and also vegetables, though many regard these latter in dubiety; but there can be no question that fish, flesh, and fowl figure in our menus to a degree that Canon LYTTELTON would call excessive. One of the first things to strike the English "griffin" on arrival is that, instead of eating to live, we seem to be living to eat. Accustomed to the average stodge of the English meal—soup, usually thick; fish, generally salmon in bulk, if procurable; the joint, and the pudding, and the grunt of satiety, rather than our sigh of satisfaction—he wonders at our unaccounted devotion to prandial pleasures. "Where are you staying?" is always asked of him. The next comment may refer to the aspect and ventilation; but more often it is: "Ah! The chow is first rate there." By-and-by, when he discovers that the pioneers who preceded him have established a standard of culinary art, by which dining becomes an exercise productive of most exquisite and yet innocent enjoyment, the man who comes a mere trencherman becomes an epicure. The Orient is debarré from some home pleasures, but there are compensations. Instead of fads it has foods; it has ALFRED AUSTIN and learns the poetry of eating. Its much advertised "musical dinners" are not its only harmonious meals. Going back to the Eton faddist, it may be noted that our present admission, and Kipling's famous statement that the Far East is a place

"Where there ain't no ten commandments," seem to support his contentions. But Kipling's line was written for effect; it was in no sense an affidavit. Canon LYTTELTON appears to be a mere vegetarian; and we might almost waver he is a dyspeptic. There comes a time in the life of man when, freed from foolish illusions, scorn the Dove that rhymes with Love, he turns to farce of pigeon; and, like LE GALLIENNE, wonders if Dinner be not the finest word in the language. The curious point is that Canon LYTTELTON's moral meditations seem to offer evidence against vegetarianism, suggesting that an abundance of meat conduces to health of the most robust sort. It is notorious that the typical Romeo is habitually indifferent to every nourishment stronger than moonbeams and erotic poetry, whereas the plain, commonsense person who fears nothing so much as being "off his feed," is always pictured as the character who works and accomplishes things. These theorisings by the Head of Eton are almost certain to enhance the popularity of Rugby. It will be interesting to watch the young aristocrats of Eton evolving into Fairiesque Erics.

Yesterday's plague return recorded two cases. Mr. Su Yu-tshu, the Chinese Consul-General at Manila, leaves Hongkong by the *Zuifro* to-day.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday a coolie was charged with the larceny of three dinghies from a place in the harbour. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A collector engaged by the master of a toy shop at Kowloon was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday with the embezzlement of \$80.45. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

An American cartoon pictures a Cotton Planter making a bonfire of cotton bales under a huge thermometer marked "Speculation," while "Mr. Boll Weevil" looks on angrily complaining, "He was willing to spend money to prevent me eating it."

An inquiry was held at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. F. A. Hazeland and a jury into the cause of death of Chan Sui, a prisoner in Victoria gaol. The medical evidence proved that deceased died from collapse, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

An American contemporary comes out with the bloodcurdling announcement that a "headless and trunkless body" has been found in San Francisco. This is suggestive of the Irishman whose wardrobe was deplored by a thief. "He left naught but th' arm-holes in an owd waistcoat, bedad!"

Referring to the sentence of three weeks' imprisonment passed upon the twelve seamen of the *Cairo*, the *Japan Chronicle* remarks:—The sentence certainly appears severe under the circumstances, and it seems likely that some question will be raised in Parliament over the justice administered to sailors at Hongkong.

A sailor from H.M.S. *Hecla* was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday with being drunk and disorderly in Ship Street. His Worship was told, in effect, that defendant could not steer a straight course, and was beating up to passers-by in a threatening attitude. A fine of \$5 was inflicted—An unemployed European fireman from West Point was placed before His Worship on a like charge and was ordered to pay a similar fine or be imprisoned for fourteen days.

A telegram from the Secretary to the Government of Burma, to the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, dated 11th May, says:—Hongkong has been declared an infected area. Inform shipping firms.

The four Chinese charged with armed robbery at Taiho in the New Territory, the facts of which were reported in a previous issue, were yesterday committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, by Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court.

To-day there commences on page 9 a "social and political" novel, entitled, "Children of Far Cathay." It is the work of Mr. Charles J. H. Halcombe, who a informative and well-informed writings on Chinese topics afford a striking contrast to the impressionistic sketches of newer writers.

All ports and places in the Philippine Islands are to be opened to the coastwise trade. On May 4th the Commission passed Act No. 1341 amending section 151 of the Customs Administrative Act, which restricted inter-island trade to certain specified ports. The Act also amends and revises sections 134, 137, 151 and 234 of the Customs Administrative Act, and repeals section 138 of the same. The Act will take effect on July 1st next, and is the result of the recommendations of the committee appointed by executive order No. 12.

Says the *Philadelphia Record*: "The only real danger to be apprehended at any future time from the Japanese lies in our incursion into the sphere of Asiatic affairs growing out of the conquest of the Philippines. The Japs have their hands full for the next hundred years in firmly establishing themselves in Asia without turning their eyes toward America. When we shall eventually tire of our East Indian adventure we might find in Japan a willing purchaser of our title thus turning a yellow peril into a yellow opportunity."

The facts in the case of the small boy who was charged with stealing a Satsuma vase from a Japanese curio shop in Pray's East, and of the shopkeeper from Lower Lascar Row, who was charged with receiving same, were reported in a previous issue. On Thursday Mr. G. N. Orme sentenced the boy to two days' imprisonment and twelve strokes of the birch, and the shopkeeper to two months' hard labour. Yesterday Mr. Dixon (of Mr. Hastings' office) applied for a rehearing of the case, but this His Worship refused, so a notice of appeal was lodged.

The latest enterprise in Amoy is that of the Japanese Telephone Company, who are reported to be progressing well with their enterprise. The poles are all up, strong and durable looking, as though, says a correspondent, the rumour that the victorious Japanese were going to annex this province of Fukien at the close of the war was a thing likely to be realised, and the company were looking to long years of service. The wires, too, have been placed in position, and a most fascinating home-look they have about them. They wind their way through villages along quiet roads, and up the rising ground, as though this island had been their home for centuries. Certain kinds of machinery are still wanting to enable the Company to begin work, but when these have arrived the whole will be in perfect working order.

By kind permission of Colonel W. G. B. Western, C.B., and Officers, the Band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel this (Saturday) evening:—
March....."Kaiser Frederick".....Friedemann Selection from "Sun Toy".....Jones Valse....."Sobro Lasada".....Boas Serenade....."Love in Illness".....Macbeth (a) Patrol....."The Crack Regiment".....Tolani (b) Chant Sans Paroles.....Tchaikovsky Selection....."Scotland's Pride".....C. Godfrey Cak Walk....."The Brooklyn".....Thurman Menu.....Hors D'Œuvres—Caviare in Eggs. Soup—Potage Creme d'Asperges. Fish—Salmon a la Meuniere. Entrees—Rabbit a la Francaise, Fricassee Sweetbread in Rice, Lobster Patties, Curry—Cauliflower, Joints, etc.—Roast Ribs of Beef, Roast Chicken and Bread Sauce, Boiled Bacon and Spinach, Cold Corned Ox Tongue and Cucumber Salad. Sweets—Mince and Pudding, Chocolate Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Vanilla Cream Sandwiches and Topsy Cake. Dessert—Coffee-Fruits.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The Kings Park Range, Kowloon (300 yards) will be available for shooting to-day from two to six o'clock.

First shot for the Governor's Cup (a very handsome Japanese silver bowl) and a pool. The sunshade erected over the firing point affords members adequate protection from the sun.

Several new members have been recently elected, the total now being over 160.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY AT MANILA.

Hardware in bulk is an awkward bit for thieves, one would think, yet the *Callanvogue* of 3th May reports:—

The warehouse of the California-Manila Lumber Company, situated in the rear of the building 233 to 235 Calle San Miguel was entered into by thieves, some time Saturday night and a large amount of hardware and brushes valued at \$2,000 carried away.

The robbers gained access to the warehouse by cutting the wooden bars of the windows of the building. Many articles found scattered about the place indicate that the robbers were surprised and made away with their booty in haste. An aster runs in the rear of the building and the supposition is that the thieves utilized a casco or other craft to make off with their plunder.

The detective bureau is investigating the matter, and late yesterday afternoon it was learned that a person known to belong to an organized gang of estero thieves had been taken into custody in connection with the robbery.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

LONDON, 11th May.
Count Cassini, the Russian Minister to Washington, has been transferred to Madrid.

Baron Rosen, late Russian Minister to Tokyo, has been appointed to Washington.

BRITISH DEFENCES.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

LONDON, 11th May.
Mr. Balfour, the Premier, declares that the invasion of England is an impossible dream.

Any attempt by Russia to construct railways in Afghanistan will be considered an act of direct aggression against England, amounting to the striking of a blow at the heart of our Indian Empire.

[The "silly season" being at hand, there has perhaps been a recrudescence of the usual "sauce" which the half-penny papers so ingeniously and industriously discover.]

FATAL TRAIN SMASH.

LONDON, 11th May.
A railway collision at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has resulted in 150 people being killed or injured.

AN AMERICAN CYCLONE.

FOUR HUNDRED FATALITIES.

LONDON, 11th May.
Four hundred deaths have occurred at Snyder, Pennsylvania, in a cyclone.

AMERICAN NAVAL AMBITIONS.

LONDON, 12th May.
President Roosevelt, in a speech at Chicago, gave an outline of the many reasons which now made it necessary that there should be a great American navy.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE MACDONELL INCIDENT.

LONDON, 10th May.
The House of Commons has rejected Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's vote of censure in connection with the Macdonell incident.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

LONDON, 10th May.
The Russian Minister of the Interior has drafted a scheme, liable to modification, for the establishment of a form of parliament with two Houses, of which the lower will consist of 550 elected deputies, while the existing council of the Empire will institute the upper.

THE RUSSIAN DESEETERS AT SAIGON.

The three Russian deserters who took passage on a French steamer at Kamranh for Saigon where on arrival they were taken off the ship by an armed Russian patrol have been surrendered by the Russian commander to the French authorities in response to the demand of the Governor-General. The men have been given their liberty and have applied to join the Foreign Legion.

It appears that the Captain of the M.M. steamer on which the men took passage to Saigon refused absolutely to deliver them to the Russian patrol, and declined to recognise the Commander of the *Diana* or his orders. The men were only delivered over on receipt of an order signed by the Commissaire-General of Saigon.

THE CHINA PONY.

The China pony, it must be admitted, has few if any of the points which are considered characteristic of the race horse at home, but he has one quality which redeems every other defect and which is often absent from his costly home bred brother—pluck. While it is impossible to deny the demand for good ponies has had the effect of bringing a handsomer and better animal into the market. In this connection we think it is fortunate that the *Waler* has been entirely dropped out of the racing programme, as the reason d'être of a Race Club in China must be primarily the improvement of the equine race in China.

The foregoing is quoted from the *Shanghai Mercury*. It is nonsense to suggest that the first object of our Race Club is to improve the breed. It is not even a secondary object; sport being first and last their only aim; an aim, we may add, that does not need excuses. Horse racing in England has improved only one breed, the breed of racers.

THE WAR.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

ALLEGED FRENCH ESPIONAGE IN JAPAN.

Kobe, 12th May.
M. Bouguin and his stepson, Mr. Strange, are now in the prison at Sugamo, where the preliminary examination is proceeding.

M. Bouguin's Japanese clerk is also in custody.

M. Bouguin was French attaché at Tokyo fifteen years ago. Since then he has been a business agent.

The arrests have created a great sensation here.

The press is strictly forbidden to mention anything arising out of the preliminary examination.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE BALTIC FLEET.

LONDON, 10th May.
News from Nhatrang dated 9th instant, says that Admiral Rozhdestvensky, who had been cruising off the Bay of Vanfong for several days, left to-day with the whole fleet.

THE CIRCUM-BAIKAL RAILWAY.

LONDON, 10th May.
The circum-Baikal railway is blocked owing to avalanches.

BALTIKER NOTES.

TWO WHITE CRUISERS.
Captain Sawyer of the s.s. *Huana*, which arrived yesterday from Wuchu, reports having sighted on the 11th instant two white painted cruisers of the Taichiu group. He could not distinguish their nationality.

SUSPICIOUS JAPANESE.
The s.s. *Themis* (Captain Thomassie), reports having been held up by a Japanese cruiser about eighteen hours after leaving Moji. The officers of the cruiser examined all the ship's papers, and after being detained for two hours, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage. Even after this lengthy examination, the officer in charge seemed very suspicious of the manifest of sundries, which he could not understand. The cruiser followed the *Themis* until the shades of night obscured her from view.

Captain Thomassie further stated that practice firing from the forts at Moji was very active, and shipping was detained outside the harbour while this was going on.

THE "CARLISLE'S" AMMUNITION.

The s.s. *Carlisle*, supposed to be bound for the Baltics, with ammunition, is thus referred to by the *Cablenews*:—

A fortune in a single voyage!
This is the reward that comes to Captain Simpson, the daring skipper of the British steamship *Carlisle*.

He gets \$50,000 for putting his cargo of deadly explosives aboard vessels of the Baltic fleet. After months of uncertainty, narrow escape from shipwreck, and the perils of flood and war, the *Carlisle* is now safely with the Baltic fleet.

A cable from Cape St. James off Saigon was received in Manila yesterday telling of the arrival of the *Carlisle* off there. The cable came to the closest friend of Captain Simpson here. It tells merely that he has reached his haven all right, and that the days of anxiety and danger are past.

The *Carlisle* left here about a fortnight ago when she had been here many weeks. Originally she started from Vladivostok bound for Port Arthur long before the winter set in. She carried a valuable cargo of dynamite, powder and shells, all for the Russian navy.

She tried to get into Port Arthur but lost her way and drifted for 85 days at the mercy of the wind and waves. She finally arrived in San Miguel Bay in this island and was later towed here and repaired.

The Japanese government learned of her mission and an apparent effort was made by some hotheads to blow her up in Manila Harbour. Then she was guarded night and day by armed men. Japanese cruisers dogged around this island for weeks to intercept her. But the captain was acting under orders and did not leave Manila until informed by the Russian government that the coast was clear.

Now he is in clover. His cargo will aid the Baltic fleet and he will get his \$50,000.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S OPINION.

Washington, 8th May.
Admiral George Dewey, the commander-in-chief of the United States navy, under the President, says that the Japanese fleet will crush that under Admiral Rozhdestvensky, and that Russian sea power in the Far East will be annihilated if Rozhdestvensky gives battle to Admiral Togo.

Admiral Dewey's statement was made in the course of a private conversation and was, of course, not intended for publication. The Admiral was talking over the outcome of the battle now daily expected, and expressed the above opinion. The newspapers publish his statement with avidity and it has created something of a sensation in diplomatic circles.

He refused to be interviewed on the subject when approached by the representatives of many journals.—*Cablenews*.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Friday, 12th May.

BEFORE MR. BASIL R. TAYLOR (ASSISTANT HARBOUR MASTER.)
COLLISION ENQUIRY.

An enquiry was held into the circumstances connected with the collision between the steam launches *Aeneas* and *Tommy Atkins* in the waters of the colony on the 4th instant.

Albrecht Darbinger, assistant to Messrs. Blackhead and Co., owners of the *Aeneas* stated: I was on board at the time of the collision. When almost the bows of the *Michael Jehon* I saw the *Tommy Atkins* approaching from our port bow, full speed. Our coxswain put the engines full speed astern and the helm of the *Tommy Atkins* was starboarded, with the result that our port bow and the *Tommy Atkins* stern came into collision. No whistle was blown. My launch's stern was damaged, and she had to be docked.

Leung Kan, coxswain of the *Tommy Atkins* declared: I saw the *Aeneas* on my starboard bow about 200 yards off, and blew my whistle to indicate that she was to keep out of my way. I then put my helm hard astarboard, and my engines full speed astern. I blew my whistle once when I put my helm to starboard and three times when I went astern. My starboard bow and the *Aeneas*' port bow struck each other. My launch was not damaged.

His Worship found Leung Kan guilty of negligence, as he tried to pass too close to the bows of the *Michael Jehon*, made improper use of whistle sound signals, and was ignorant of same. He, therefore, suspended his certificate for two months.

DISORDERLY BUENAMEN SOLDIERS.

THE NEW ARRIVALS TROUBLE POLICE.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday at the instance of Inspector Langley, two Indians of the 83rd Burma Infantry were charged with stealing two bottles of whisky, an Indian constable's turban, and assaulting the Police in the execution of their duty. The soldiers entered a comrade's shop at Elgin Road, Tsimshutsan, and one of them asked for a bottle of whisky. "That kind," he said, pointing to a particular brand on the shelf. While the salesman was getting it, the other Indian took a bottle from the counter and made off with it, his friend following him. Finding a shady nook, they worshipped Buddha until the spirit failed, when they again returned to the comrade's shop in an intoxicated condition. This time the salesman was on the alert, and as one of the Indians was going out with a second bottle he was detained, and the Police were sent for. An Indian constable arrived and started off with his charges to the Police Station. On the way, the soldiers assaulted him and attempted to get away with his turban, but some European soldiers waiting on the main street intervened and were conducted safely to the lockup. The case was remanded until to-day.

Other Indians of this regiment are causing the Police many anxious moments. On Thursday night a brawny warrior was marching up and down before the Occidental Hotel, garbed in a similar fashion to John the Baptist, and this busy thoroughfare is not like unto a wilderness. The Police endeavoured to arrest him, but he escaped, and got safely into barracks.

It is a wonder, seeing the number of Indian soldiers in the district, that the authorities do not consider the advisability of arranging for pickets to patrol the streets.

FIRE ON THE S.S. "HEATHBANK."

The s.s. *Heathbank* (Captain Muller) from Barry with a cargo of coal, which arrived in port yesterday, has passed through an eventful voyage. On the 1st of January, while going through the Kussai Straits en route for Vladivostok, she had to put back to Amoy on account of the ice, and in that port she has been lying for the last three months. On the 2nd instant smoke was noticed issuing from her No. 1 hold. This was about midnight. Shortly afterwards the hatches were blown up, and the coal was seen to be all ablaze. The German gunboat *Thetis* which lay in the harbour, sent men to render assistance, and they did some good work in suppressing the fire. The coal is still smoking, and the Captain finds it necessary to keep hoses playing on it twice daily.

DR. TIMOTHY RICHARD.

Dr. Timothy Richard, the well-known missionary to China, has been interviewed in London, where he has attracted some attention describing himself as the first Briton to receive the rank of Mandarin. Interviewed by the *Express*, Dr. Richard said of China:—

"It is dead past is being rapidly buried. All the old, mistaken notions about the Western world are fast vanishing. The Boxer rebellion did much to help forward the change which is going on in China. The practical raid of the great Powers on China—the international spoliation, as it was called in England at the time—is regarded by the Chinese as a chivalrous expedition, a beautiful specimen of European civilisation and culture."

China, in her haste to become civilised, is making many ludicrous mistakes, but she is on the right lines. She must not be civilised in the brute material sense that has been the manner of Japan's transformation.

Material civilisation is like a godless school education. It breeds hoodlums. Paganism has disappeared from the surface of Japan, but it is still in the hearts of the nation. China, civilised like Japan, would only become more barbarian, and she must be spiritualised as well as civilised.

This is not exactly complimentary to Japan, which has a purely secular system of education. Yet, commiserating the *Japan Chronicle*, we should like to ask Dr. Richard whether in walking through the streets of Tokyo or any other large city in Japan as many hoodlums will be met as in a walk through London, Manchester, Cardiff, or cities of similar size in the British Isles? If he has ever been to Japan, he must know that a comparison would be immensely in favour of Japanese cities. Therefore, as religion is still a part of the curriculum in English schools, what is the inference?

THE SEIZURE OF THE
"NIGRETIA."

SARAWAK PRIZE COURT JUDGMENT.
The *Jiji* publishes particulars of the judgment delivered by the Sarawak Prize Court in respect of the British steamer *Nigretia* which, with her cargo of kerosene oil, has been declared confiscated. The facts and reasons of the Court's judgment are by the *Japan Chronicle* translated as follows:—

The *Nigretia* is owned by Allan & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and is a merchant vessel principally engaged in the transport of goods under the British flag. On October 22nd, 1904, Alexander Serobrenik, a Russian agent, signed an agreement for the charter of the steamer at Shanghai with Messrs. Bros. of Shanghai, agents for Allan & Co. Serobrenik then shipped 70,000 cases of kerosene oil for supercargo P. M. Bron, a Lieutenant in the Russian Navy, who was in command of the torpedo-boat *Rostovskoy*, which was chartered from Port Arthur and took shelter at Chefoo, where she was blown up. Bron was shipped under the assumed name of Frederick Plesner, a German merchant; K. W. Sherbroff, a Sub-Lieutenant in the Russian Navy, was also shipped, under the assumed name of J. Gorskalky, a German subject, and a Russian merchant, S. Polakka. Each of these men received a letter authorizing him to manage mercantile business for Serobrenik. The steamer left Shanghai on December 16th last and was seized by the Japanese war-ship *Tamiharu* (being suspected of carrying contraband of war) in Tsushima Channel, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th of the same month, at a point 35 deg. 18 min. north latitude and 129 deg. 59 min. east longitude.

The attorney of the petitioner maintained that the charter party contained a condition that the petitioner was authorized to ship one supercargo and two passengers, in virtue of which Bron, Sherbroff and Polakka were shipped. The petitioner entirely trusted the charter and understood Bron and Sherbroff to be Germans. These Russian officers were private dress, represented themselves as Germans and spoke German in conversation, thus carefully concealing their personal status and nationality. The petitioner, therefore, did not know that they were Russian officers. There was no evidence to lead him to believe them to be Russians, so that he (the petitioner) was in no way guilty of any delinquency in shipping the two Russian officers. The attorney further maintained that the officers in question were released by the Chinese authorities on taking affirmation, and that they had therefore lost their personal status as Navy officers, and were no longer "contraband men" (*tsouki kinnin*). For these reasons, the steamer was not liable to confiscation as having engaged in the transmission of contraband men in time of war.

The Prosecutor maintained that two passengers of the steamer, Bron and Sherbroff, were Russian officers, and that the steamer, which carried contraband men in time of war, was liable to confiscation.

In considering the case, the Court finds that it is generally acknowledged by the rules and usages of modern international law that the vessel of a neutral Power, which conveys military men of a belligerent country, is liable to confiscation as having engaged in the transport of contraband men in time of war, unless the master of the vessel has clearly shown that he was ignorant of the fact and was at the same time not guilty of any delinquency in the matter of ascertaining the character of his passengers.

The steamer *Nigretia* in this case attempted to convey two Russian navy officers to Vladivostok. Thus there is no question that the steamer was engaged in the transport of contraband men in time of war. The petitioner maintained that in shipping two Russian navy officers he had not any idea that they were naval officers, and that he was not guilty of any delinquency in not knowing them to be naval officers. They were shipped by the charterers, and he claims that the steamer was not liable to confiscation. But the captain fails to verify the fact that he did not know them to be Russian officers. Taking it for granted that he did not know, he is guilty of delinquency, as he carelessly trusted the words of the charterers and took them aboard as Germans. The petitioner further maintained that the two Russian officers were released by the Chinese authorities on taking affirmation so that they had lost their personal status as naval officers and were no longer contraband men in time of war. The fact that they gave affirmation to the Chinese Government has nothing to do with their personal status as naval officers. Not only this, they falsely represented their personal status, and attempted to secretly proceed to Vladivostok, a Russian naval base. Judging from this fact, it is plain that they were actually engaged in military business, or intended to take to military service. The steamer having thus engaged in the transport of contraband men in time of war is liable to confiscation.

In regard to the confiscation of the cargo—kerosene oil—the Court explains that it is a general principle of modern international law that a vessel engaged in the transport of contraband of war is liable to be confiscated as a consequence of her action, and that when the owner of the cargo of such a vessel is interested in the transport of contraband, the cargo is equally liable to confiscation irrespective of the nature of the goods, whether they are contraband or not. The kerosene oil in this case was shipped by the petitioner, Alexander Serobrenik, who also shipped two Russian naval officers, falsely representing them as his agents and supercargo, and attempted to send them to Vladivostok. Thus Serobrenik planned the transport of contraband and carried the plan into practice. In consequence, the cargo belonging to him is liable to confiscation, irrespective of the nature of the goods.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The steamer *Pharaldis*, which had been successfully floated by Captain Garry, is again wrecked near the place where she went to ground on March 1, a victim of the typhoon which swept the straits of San Bernardino.

Captain Garry, who returned to Manila on May 6, was to leave at once to raise the coast guard cutter *Rover* and afterwards the *Maabate*. The British steamer *Claverly*, Captain Pitt, which arrived at Manila on 8th May—63 days from Antwerp and Hamburg—brought 8,000 barrels of cement consigned to Bata, Meyer and Company. This vessel carries a big cargo for Tsingtau and will sail for that port shortly.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P.M. str. *Manchuria*, with mails, &c., leaves Kobe on Sunday, the 14th inst., at midnight for this port via Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due here on the 20th inst.

The H.A.L. str. *Brigandine*, from Hamburg and Bremen, left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on the 17th inst.

The N.D.L. str. *Bornes* left Sandakan on Wednesday, p.m., and may be expected here on Monday, p.m.

KANDYAN MARRIAGE CUSTOM.

A good Marriage Law ought to embrace the maximum of simplicity and the minimum of ceremony, because it affects... a social relation the most important... between human beings... (and) the foundations of society itself.

MR. ROYD KINRAID.
George Meredith, in the "white winter of his age," has propounded a most revolutionary dogma with regard to marriage. He does not want it to be a life-long tie, "for better or worse," but merely a temporary arrangement, lasting for five or ten years—a contract renewable or terminable at the end of that period. It was not heretofore new, and Mr. Dooley, with his quaint humour got the world to laugh at the theme out of all consideration by picturing the docility, amiability, indissolubleness, and the other womanly tactics the wife would employ as the period of her wifehood was drawing to a close! It is as well the dogma was laughed out, for it is bewildering to think what the results would have been had Meredith's views been followed into practice! But whatever the merits and demerits of such a relaxed law, Meredith could never have dreamed that as elastic a provision is in existence—and existent in this land—where every prospect pleases! If he had consulted Mr. Arunachalam's most invaluable Census Report he would have learned that among the Kandyan marriages is unusually by mutual consent, on the ground of, inter alia, inability to live happily together! Meredith's emanation of the law which made "twain one flesh" pales into insignificance before such a conveniently elastic custom.

Among the Kandyans there are two kinds of marriages—the "diga" and the "bina." In the former the girl enters the husband's family; in the latter the husband enters the wife's family. But in both marriages the contract is terminable at will. Mr. Arunachalam gave his approval to this system, in a sort of garbled echo of Meredith in these words:—

"The Sinhalese deserve credit for evolving a marriage system well suited to the social needs of modern civilized life, and not unworthy of adoption in these countries where marriage has for all practical purposes ceased to have any religious significance and become a civil contract."

Taking the two kinds of marriages, in the "diga," the husband is the predominant partner. The wife and the dowry passes into the family of the husband, and she loses all claim upon her ancestral property, except for maintenance in case she is deserted. In the "bina" the wife is the predominant partner, and the husband is dependent on her and her parents, and is liable to be turned out at short notice. The wife can at any time take another husband more agreeable to herself or the rest of the family. This latter kind of wedding is the one contracted by heathens, and there is a saying among the Kandyans that a "bina" husband should not take to his wife's house any property save a torch and a walking stick, with which he can depart at any moment!

The manner in which a marriage is arranged is interesting. As with certain other races in the Island, the parents and relations have a great deal to do in the matter. When a husband is sought for a daughter, or a wife for a son, the parents or the chief relations of the one will communicate to the representatives of the other of the desirability of a union. Should the proposed union be approved of the relatives of one or the other come with a pingo to the house of the other and ask for the horoscope of the young person to be married. The horoscopes of the two people are consulted, and should there be nothing untoward, a marriage is arranged, and the lucky hour for the nuptials determined.

When the day arrives the bridegroom, preceded by presents, starts with his relations and attendants to conduct the bride, and is met, some way from the bride's house, by her relatives and is welcomed in. As the lucky hour approaches the bridegroom's mother or some other fit relatives present the bride's mother with a white cloth, and the bride's father gives the bridegroom a suit of clothes. The lucky hour having arrived, the bridegroom gives the bride a cloth, throws a chain round her neck, and presents her with a set of female apparel. Arrived in these clothes she ascends the special raised dais, the *magal porawa*, which has seats for the bride and bridegroom. A close relative here ties the little fingers of the couple together, and the couple turn three times towards the right and sit down together. Some balls of cake, rice, and milk, are then handed to the bride and bridegroom, who exchange them among themselves.

The guests are then treated to refreshments of the same kind, and betel and sandalwood are distributed amongst them. The wedding is then complete. The bridegroom after that conducts the bride to his house. A close male relative of the bridegroom with him, and approaching their destination, an elderly kinsman of the bridegroom meets them and makes them welcome. At the lucky hour the bride and bridegroom enter the room prepared for them. The person who came with the bride from her house is entertained hospitably for seven days, and on the seventh day the ceremony of pouring water on the head takes place—the ceremony being performed by the elderly relative. The bride's parents and relatives come a few days later to augment the dowry. The newly-wedded couple after this visit their parents.

These are the special provisions in digma marriages, as laid down in a special Sinhalese work of authority. In the case of the bina, the husband enters the wife's family, and beyond the special festivities, and the ceremony proper, has no ceremonial spread over so many days—*Times of Ceylon*.

DISASTROUS MARINE COLLISION.

The *Cablenews* of 9th May reports—A disastrous marine accident occurred on Saturday night at 11 o'clock when the steamer *Adelante* collided with the *Antonio Macleod* on route from Manila to Legaspi, off the southern point of the island of Burias, with the result that the former vessel went to the bottom. Her crew and passengers, 38 in number, were saved by the *Antonio Macleod*, which arrived in port yesterday morning.

The *Adelante* at the time of the collision was heavily loaded and ten minutes after being struck rolled to starboard and went down bow first.

The *Adelante* was a wooden vessel of 100 tons owned by Angel Ortiz. She was valued at 7,000 pesos, part of which amount is covered by insurance.

The *Antonio Macleod*, one of the largest vessels in the coastwise trade, is of 812 tons and owned by the Compania Maritima.

It is stated that the weather was clear at the time of the collision and just what caused the accident is not known. It is alleged, however, that the captain of the *Adelante* was negligent in clearing the rules of the road.

A committee appointed by Collector Shuster, of which F. S. Cairns, insular surveyor, is chairman, will meet in the office of the latter official this morning to fix the responsibility for the accident.

SOME NOTED HONGKONG HELMSMEN.

The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., contributes the following to the *Victoria Recreation Club Magazine* for May, which includes plenty of other matter of interest to sportsmen:—
Few people realise what an art boat and yacht sailing is. Yet in the sailing of yachts the personal equation of the helmsman counts for as much as does the difference in skill of the jockeys of racehorses. In any time there is said to be only one amateur yachtsman who can hold his own at the tiller in sailing a large yacht in a race with professional helmsmen of the first class. And in our time there has only been one gentleman rider who could compete with an Archer or a Fotherham in flat racing.

The really first-class helmsmen in England and America to-day may be counted on the fingers of one hand, just as the jockeys who are in the front rank in racing on the flat may be similarly enumerated.
Exceeding, of course, counts for a great deal in both sports. It is from the point of view of the professional rider that the gentleman falls behind his professional rival on the flat, and it is want of practice that prevents amateur yachtsmen from qualifying for sailing a *Shamrock* or a *Reliance* for the America Cup. But practice cannot do everything, and there are certain qualities—*not a few of them*—that the first-class helmsman must possess in a greater or lesser degree if he does not combine them in his entry.

One of the first qualities of a helmsman is determination. A cool head to guide her in danger or extricate her from the difficult positions which arise through keen competition of many rival competitors. Quick observation to detect changes in the condition of wind and sea, and the effect of the manoeuvres of his rivals. Patience to suffer the vagaries of a fickle breeze, and quick decision to take advantage of the smallest opportunity. Good temper to endure the butts of his crew, and a tight heel on the tiller to coax his sails to slumber in the breeze and thus win the greatest speed from the vessel of which he is in charge.

No two helmsmen possess all these qualities in equal degree. Thus one man may lack in coolness and patience. Such an one is he who will sail a magnificent race when he is leading his competitors, but may fail to extricate himself when placed in a disadvantageous position by his rivals. Another will want to observe what is passing around him or may lack the faculty of coming to swift decision. Such an one will, needless to say, miss many an opportunity and lose many races that might have been won. A third may be impatient of temper. It is said that it is never of any use to get angry with a woman. It is quite certain that the way to perdition in a yacht race lies through the loss of that equanimity which the helmsman would do himself and his charge justice.

As we look back over our experiences in yacht racing in these waters recollections of many skillful helmsmen rise before us and we can remember to have detected in each one of them the possession, in a greater or lesser degree, of the qualities we have mentioned. One of the first expert helmsmen I had to contend with was Mr. (now Major) Lindsay Lloyd, R.E.

Mr. Lloyd's principal rival in those days was Mr. W. E. F. May, who was a great success in 1891 and won the championship of the Club. Later he achieved equal success with the *Payne*. He was never more at his ease than when the wind piped loud and lashed the water into white foaming crests. Always on the starting line at gunfire he was hard to catch if he gave you the slip. But when the gentlest of zephyrs, with faint and fickle breath, barely raised the fighting flags of the little fleet of yachts, he was perhaps more dangerous still. For quick his observation and nice his touch on the tiller the little *Hyak* was rarely left behind in those patches of water scarcely ruffled by baffling breezes that try the patience of helmsmen in our harbour.

We used to mutter "what luck he has" as he left us struggling to find an air of wind to carry us on, till the conviction was gradually borne in upon us that his luck was only skill.

Mr. Lloyd's principal rival in those days was Mr. W. E. F. May, who was a great success in 1891 and won the championship of the Club. Later he achieved equal success with the *Payne*. He was never more at his ease than when the wind piped loud and lashed the water into white foaming crests. Always on the starting line at gunfire he was hard to catch if he gave you the slip. But when the gentlest of zephyrs, with faint and fickle breath, barely raised the fighting flags of the little fleet of yachts, he was perhaps more dangerous still. For quick his observation and nice his touch on the tiller the little *Hyak* was rarely left behind in those patches of water scarcely ruffled by baffling breezes that try the patience of helmsmen in our harbour.

Later, some of the closest racing ever seen in Hongkong was witnessed between the *Maui Mariani* in the hands of Mr. John Hastings, and the *Erica* with Mr. Denison at the helm. Of different types these two helmsmen, and each with his peculiar capacity. The former at once way and bold; of infinite patience, and with consummate judgment that rarely led him into error. The latter, original in conception, swift in decision and quick to seize the slenderest opportunity afforded by the rules of racing or the condition of the elements. In the two seasons between 1898 and 1899 the *Erica* won the championship, *Erica* being second to her. In the third season (1899 to 1900) *Erica* was champion with the *Maui Mariani* second. A notable struggle. In addition to being a brilliant helmsman—when he likes to try his best—Mr. Denison has a wonderful knack of finding the trim of a yacht. This is an art that every helmsman should cultivate. Let it not be supposed that a yacht is a machine, like a gun, that he only has to load and fire precisely to attain the mark. Even a pingo needs tuning and a cock regulating. But a yacht is more difficult to deal with than these, for, although inanimate, she is so nearly appropos to the animate that we sometimes almost fancy her alive! It is well then to deal with her as you would with her living sisters—attend to her little as well as her big wants; learn to understand her; be gentle with her; coax her when out of control; be firm in her management; will ever respond to your demands upon her.

In these later years it has been our good fortune to sail constantly against an exceedingly skillful helmsman—as skillful as any of those mentioned. We ellude to Rear-Admiral C. G. Robinson, R.N., who sailed the *Vernon* with such conspicuous success. Long-trained to the sea he rarely missed indications of wind or weather, and his touch on the tiller was so light and true that it was real to see him sailing his craft to windward.

Sweet temper, even as charity, should begin at home, and in the forgetting of this truth lies the explanation of many an unsparring house-hold.—Norman Gale.

SHANTUNG AND JAPAN'S
ADVANCE IN CHINA.

At a meeting of the Deutsche Asiatische Gesellschaft held in Berlin on March 10th, the political and economic effects of the Russo-Japanese War were discussed. The meeting was largely and influentially attended. The paper read was a lecture entitled "Our Aims and Achievements in Shantung and the Japanese Advance in China," delivered by Herr von Krabner, the director of the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Bergbau und Industrie in Shantung.

According to the report in an English paper, after dealing with the subject of German railway and mining enterprises in Shantung, Herr von Krabner dealt with the main object of his discourse, which was to impress the world with the imminence of the "Yellow Peril." He said, in effect, that while the attention of Europe and America had been absorbed in watching the progress of the Manchurian campaign, Japan had been engaged quickly and had succeeded in effecting what amounted to nothing less than the "Japanning" of China, since the beginning of the war Japan had succeeded in establishing her preponderance both politically and economically in the Middle Kingdom. She was now occupying herself with the complete reorganisation of the Chinese Army, and was also carrying on, by means of proclamations and Chinese newspapers, a grand anti-foreign campaign. She was fastening the hatred of the Chinese even against her British ally by informing them that the British were enslaving and brutalising the colonies in South Africa. In addition to this anti-foreign campaign Japan, Herr von Krabner averred, was promoting an anti-dynastic movement, with the object of eventually placing Yuan Shih-kai, Viceroy of Chih-li, on the Throne (sic). That Viceroy was now completely in the power of the Japanese, and as he had no other support in China it was obvious that no more fitting person could have been selected to play the role of a Japanese Li Hung-chang. It was a moral certainty that unless the advance of Japan could be checked the time would come when Germany would be compelled to defend Kiaochow and Shantung against her hosts. He believed and was convinced that when that moment arrived Germany would be able to count on the support of France and the United States, whose interests in Tsulin and the Philippines would be menaced in a severely less degree. But if the other Powers were unwilling to bar the progress of Japan, then said Herr von Krabner, Germany must take upon her own shoulders this "white man's burden." She must do this for the sake of her off-spring who would never forgive the present generation if it allowed Japan to annihilate German trade in the Far East and to obtain complete control over China. All things Germany must support the present dynasty against the machinations of Japan.

Dr. Vilsberg-Rekow, president of the society, was much concerned as Herr von Krabner in the manner in which the Japanese were competing, not only against Germany, but also against Great Britain. He informed his hearers that the Japanese were rapidly driving British traders out of the Yang-tse Valley. They had monopolised the opium trade, and were gradually obtaining control of the shipping interests in that region. British shipowners were no longer able to contend against their Japanese rival. He emphasised the statements made by Herr von Krabner with reference to the reorganisation of the Chinese Army, and added that to his knowledge the Japanese Admiralty had mapped out a comprehensive plan for the construction of a new Chinese fleet. The Japanese had decided he said, that the headquarters of the future Chinese Navy were to be established at Tientsin, which would be converted under their auspices into a vast naval arsenal. The prodigious military successes of Japan, he observed in conclusion, had reduced both the Chinese people and the Chinese Government to a condition of awe, and had rendered them the absolute tools of Japanese ambitions.

Lieutenant-General von Gail, who served under Count von Waldersee in China, observed that, too, too, too, Germany must support the present dynasty against the machinations of Japan. He said, in effect, that while the attention of Europe and America had been absorbed in watching the progress of the Manchurian campaign, Japan had been engaged quickly and had succeeded in effecting what amounted to nothing less than the "Japanning" of China, since the beginning of the war Japan had succeeded in establishing her preponderance both politically and economically in the Middle Kingdom. She was now occupying herself with the complete reorganisation of the Chinese Army, and was also carrying on, by means of proclamations and Chinese newspapers, a grand anti-foreign campaign. She was fastening the hatred of the Chinese even against her British ally by informing them that the British were enslaving and brutalising the colonies in South Africa. In addition to this anti-foreign campaign Japan, Herr von Krabner averred, was promoting an anti-dynastic movement, with the object of eventually placing Yuan Shih-kai, Viceroy of Chih-li, on the Throne (sic). That Viceroy was now completely in the power of the Japanese, and as he had no other support in China it was obvious that no more fitting person could have been selected to play the role of a Japanese Li Hung-chang. It was a moral certainty that unless the advance of Japan could be checked the time would come when Germany would be compelled to defend Kiaochow and Shantung against her hosts. He believed and was convinced that when that moment arrived Germany would be able to count on the support of France and the United States, whose interests in Tsulin and the Philippines would be menaced in a severely less degree. But if the other Powers were unwilling to bar the progress of Japan, then said Herr von Krabner, Germany must take upon her own shoulders this "white man's burden." She must do this for the sake of her off-spring who would never forgive the present generation if it allowed Japan to annihilate German trade in the Far East and to obtain complete control over China. All things Germany must support the present dynasty against the machinations of Japan.

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COTTON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The man who will discover a way to successfully fight the boll weevil in the Philippines will do perhaps the greatest thing that has yet been done for the industrial welfare of the islands. At present, says the *Cablenews*, there is imported into the archipelago in the neighbourhood of two and a half millions of dollars worth of cotton goods every year. According to Professor W. S. Lyon, of the bureau of agriculture, who has been conducting careful and protracted experiments, cotton flourishes throughout the Philippines in a way that would make glad the heart of a planter in the south of the United States, and its quality is of the very best. But alas! the boll weevil, thought by experts to be a variety peculiar to the Philippines, is abroad in the land and, as in Texas, man has not been able to cope with it.

So far Professor Lyon has discovered three places in the archipelago which grow cotton and which the weevil has not invaded. These are the lake region near Iba, San Juan de Boe-Boe, on the south-east border of Basangas on the edge of Tavares, and the district of Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte. Whether the weevil does not find these places congenial, or whether it has not yet discovered them, the professor is undecided.

At San Juan de Boe-Boe about 30,000 pounds a year are grown, and in the two northern provinces about 100,000 pounds. Whatever the cotton grows its growth and quality is remarkable, so long as the weevil leaves it alone. Sea Island cotton Professor Lyon considers the most promising of all for the Philippines, provided, of course, the pest can be got rid of. He described this variety as being quite the equal if not the superior of that grown back in America.

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Professor Lyon is steadily working upon the problem of how to outwit the weevil, and is now trying the practicability of one of the three methods being used in Texas to get rid of the pest. These they started in with a variety of ant which is a deadly enemy of the boll weevil, but unfortunately the ants failed to multiply as fast as the weevils and so they were far from satisfactory. The second method was that of planting a very early variety of cotton which matured before the weevils became active. Still a third method and, perhaps, the most satisfactory of all, was that of planting an exceedingly late variety which under ordinary circumstances would not ripen before the frost and which when full of the best is gathered up and burned. Unfortunately we have no frost here to check the pests, so that all that can be done is to plant cotton at all times of the year, and then observe and try and ascertain some period during the 12 months when the weevil is not busy. This, of course, would be the time to mature the cotton.

One serious drawback to this method, however, is the rainy season. The cotton bolls must not be left to mature in the beating rain, else they will be ruined. Professor Lyon is now busy trying to discover some time during the dry season when the weevil is not active. Under normal conditions it does the most damage in June, the most favourable time for ripening cotton.

But Professor Lyon is of the opinion that there are many islands of the archipelago which have not been invaded by the weevil, and on which cotton might be grown in large quantities and at a great profit.

RUSSIAN WAR OFFICE
MANAGEMENT.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 25th April, says that the Russian officials, "stung by the wholesale criticism lately heaped upon the War Office for its unpreparedness and incapacity in providing the Manchurian army with men, guns, and munitions," have laid bare what has been done since the opening of hostilities, giving the exact figures, and from these it appears that up to March 12th the War Office had dispatched 13,067 Officers, 761,467 men, 146,308 horses, 1,251 guns, and 316,321 tons of munitions and supplies to the front, doubling the transportation strained in Siberian railroad to its utmost capacity. The army organ admits that the army in the Far East, when the war opened, was hardly worth the name (two figures being given), but it is known that the troops did not exceed 80,000 men, practically defending this on the ground that Emperor Nicholas desired to avoid war and therefore refrained from sending reinforcements, which surely would have provoked it.

The criticism of the War Office's failure to adequately supply Port Arthur is met by the statement that it was procured for a garrison of twelve battalions, the decision to put thirty battalions there being taken so late that the original calculations could not be remodelled. While affirming that the quick-firing guns and field guns of the Russians are superior to those of the Japanese, the War Office explains that the misfortune in the insufficiency of mountain guns was due to the fact that when the war broke out Russia was just adopting a new pattern. It is denied that the War Office was deceived in regard to the available strength of the Japanese army, or the organisation of the Japanese reserves, but the army organ frankly admits that the talents of the officers and the wonderful spirit of the soldiers were miscalculated.

The publication of this article has created a sensation among military men and the general public. Many of the former are censuring the General Staff for disclosing valuable military secrets, while the latter find from the figures a practical admission that the war has cost almost 500,000 men in killed, wounded, prisoners and sick, as the whole effective army in the Far East is now believed to exceed 300,000 men.

NEW FOOCHOW HOSPITAL.

The *Foochow Echo* says:—It has always been an opinion that the best work done by foreigners in China is done in hospitals. To foreign intents a u. s. foreign commerce, foreign investments, foreign missionaries, foreign missions, and foreign missions. The Chinese may take exception on plausible and sometimes reasonable grounds. Doubtless there is much to be said for all these, but their benefit to the Chinese are not always clear and not often direct. It is easy for them to contend that foreign commerce has done no good except to the foreign merchant and not a word to him easier still to show that foreign missions tend to retard the demand for a Chinese labourer, and of all to demonstrate that foreign missions are not even nearly as good as their own. Touch of them as hold the systems of ethics taught by their great teachers to be equal, and even superior, to those obtaining in the West, foreign missions also present no attraction.

To medical missions, on the other hand, no such objections apply. Whatever their success or failure in the preparation of their creeds so long as they succeed in their medical aims, neither themselves nor any one else have reason to complain of their usefulness. The benefits they confer are immediate and conspicuous. Whatever may be contended as regard our religions, our ethics, our morals or our manners, there can be no sort of doubt of the enormous superiority of our medical and surgical science. Such associations, therefore, as have for their principal object, or even their principal means, the relief of human suffering, the relief of human suffering by organizing the practice of that superior science in lands where it is not otherwise known, deserve the support of all philanthropists men, whether in agreement or not with their speculative tenets.

Holding these views, it is with peculiar pleasure that we hear of Dr. Wilkinson's new hospital for men in Foochow city. The hospital, which is pleasantly situated near the North Gate, will have accommodation, we are informed, for fifty in patients, and though part of the furniture of the wards is not yet received, will be in full swing, so far as out-patients are concerned, by next week. We congratulate Dr. Wilkinson on the completion of this excellent enterprise, and wish him all success in the future management of it.



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WITH NOTES BY THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

In this work I have endeavored to give a true and unexaggerated description of the domestic life of the Chinese, of the ideas, customs and superstitions which influence and characterize them, of the unique and artistic beauty of their architecture; and particularly of the cruel system of bondage and extortion imposed upon them by their present rulers. The quaint tales, legends and proverbial sayings which are so much a part of the daily life of the people of the "Middle Kingdom," I may add that the religious and political arguments advanced by the various characters introduced in the story, do not necessarily coincide with the Author's opinions but are given as purely from a Chinese point of view.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

A young girl, passively fair and, I regret to say, equally feeble, possessing what some authors are wont to describe as a "profusion of rippling auburn hair," and the proverbial "luminous eyes," and a dark and somewhat tall young man, well set, though slender, and decidedly handsome, were standing together in an old-fashioned garden bordering upon the Lancashire coast. I may add that it was a pleasant spot, from which a glimpse of the distant sea was obtainable on that sultry July morning, in the year 1896, of which I am speaking.

Laura Bashley and Herbert Montrose were the names of the aforesaid persons, and they were facing one another with hands clasped, as if in the act of leaving-taking. She was looking rather perplexed and, perhaps, a little pensive, while he was regarding her fixedly and rather solemnly, and neither of them had spoken for some moments.

"Well, Laura," he at length said, speaking in a kind, manly voice, "as you remarked, I have been absent a considerable time and, judging from what you have said, I presume that I find you very tired of waiting and finally transferred your affections elsewhere. Now, over, I thank you for having spoken frankly to me, for it has saved me much uncertainty. I will not spoil the pleasantness of my meeting by reproaching you, nor will I detain you much longer. All I have to add is that I hope your future life will be happy and prosperous."

"Indeed, Herbert," she said nervously, "I am sorry, very sorry for it."

"You are most sympathetic, Laura," he answered rather ironically, "but I do not wish you to pity me for there are many pursuits in this world upon which to concentrate one's thoughts and energies—good and ennobling pursuits which wean us from the sorrows of life."

Having said this, he pressed her hand and, saying good-bye, turned from her and walked away.

When he had gone, this foolish young lady began to feel regretful, and probably for the first time she realised what a worthy fellow he really was. She would have called him back, but, being ashamed to do so, threw herself down upon a seat and collapsed into tears; and thus they parted.

Montrose had been serving for some years in the British Government service of India, and on landing in England was grieved to hear that his father, who resided at Arch Hall, near Canterbury, in the county of Kent, had suddenly died, leaving him practically alone in the world, though possessed of a goodly heritage. Then he sought the young girl whose memory he had honourably cherished during his absence, but only to be sorely disappointed in the discovery that she had already bestowed her affections upon another.

One Sunday morning, only a day or two after his sad interview with Miss Bashley, Montrose drove over to old Herne Church, where his parents had often taken him when he was a boy. The simple, time-worn edifice seemed to have a soothing influence upon his restless and troubled mind, and brought back to his memory past days—the irresponsible days of happy youth, when the future was a broad pathway gilded with bright fancies and golden prospects. As it happened, the preacher was a missionary from China, a worthy, ever-ready man, who had spent twenty years of his life among the Chinese, and was anxious to enlist the support and sympathy of his countrymen in the Christian cause.

That service played a memorable and important part in the young man's life. He had hitherto, from a very early age, showed a strong inclination to enter the army, and, while in India, had received some military training in a volunteer corps; but his parents, particularly his father, had always resolutely opposed, and in every way discouraged his martial ardour, so, like a dutiful son, he had respected their wishes. But now a new and legitimate field for his enterprise and energy was unfolded to him, and, with the impulsiveness of dejection and the freedom of loneliness, he determined to follow in the footsteps of this worthy minister.

"How could I better honour the memory of my dear father and mother?" he said to himself, half rising from his seat, as if to openly avow his intention, and trembling in the excitement and inspiration of the moment as he made this solemn resolve.

When the service was over and the congregation had dispersed, he went into the Vestry and in a few words told the preacher that he had decided to become a missionary.

The good man looked surprised and yet pleased at this tall and handsome young fellow though he seemed to hardly credit his assertion. However, the Rev. Montrose Williams, for such was the Missionary's name, promised to call at Arch Hall on the following morning, which he did, and before the end of the week Herbert Montrose had resigned his appointment in the Government Service.

It was a calm, sunny morning. The sun came flickering through the awning foliage of giant oaks, and casting its beams upon the millioned windows of Arch Hall. It was the dawn of an eventful day—a day which would be remembered by the humble folk who lived in the old village of Sturry, and would be solemnly entered in the unwritten annals of that quiet place.

Although the hour was early, many people were passing along, the drive which led to the Hall. Old and young were there quietly standing about the door with their market-baskets full of fresh-gathered flowers; for they had come to pay their parting respects and offer their little tokens of gratitude to the son of the old squire, who had performed many acts of kindness in his time to these poor villagers.

Length the carriage came rumbling along from the stables and stopped before the front entrance. Then all those good people of Sturry gathered about the conveyance and put divers questions to the old retainers who grasped the reins; for only a few days ago they had buried their benevolent patron and had welcomed home the son, and now the latter was going away again.

Montrose had already made his last round of inspection, had visited all the familiar retreats of boyhood days, and now moved slowly through the broad hall where many fine faces seemed to smile tenderly from their gilded frames and congregate a long farrowell. He lingered for some time among these old haunts, as if to imprint them upon his memory, and then passed out through the porch and stood upon the steps.

He appeared to be much moved by the sincere manifestations of respect and good will paid him by the simple-hearted throng outside, many of whom had known him as a boy; and, with uncovered head he thanked them for their kindly feeling and expressed a hope that all the friendly ties that now existed when parting, would still remain unchanged in absence and be gladly renewed when meeting. Then entering the carriage he bowed good-bye, and soon afterwards Arch Hall and the peaceful village were left behind among the sacred haunts of the past.

CHAPTER I.—THE NEW YEAR.

I must ask the reader to accompany me in imagination to that vast and remote "pagan land," grandiloquently called the "Celestial Empire," of whose inhabitants we know so little, and which even to this day remains shrouded in almost impenetrable mystery. My story opens in the small city of Lien in the province of Kwang-tung, about one hundred and thirty miles to the north-west of Canton. In this forsaken place the life of human life had flowed for generations and generations uninterupted by Western civilisation, and was intruded upon by the noisy, hurrying footsteps of the much feared and despised *sang-quat*, or "foreign devil," as Europeans are universally denominated in China; so that everything remained in a primitive state of somewhat tranquillity characteristic of Oriental life, the very walls and buildings exhaled an odour of incalculable antiquity and imparting an air of respectable decay. The city was entirely encompassed by a wall and was oval in shape, and crossed at right-angles by two main streets which ran from gate to gate, the position of the latter corresponding as usual with the four cardinal points of the compass. These thoroughfares were lined on either side with shops, in front of which were suspended long, black and vermilion coloured signboards and glazed paper lanterns with the proprietor's name and trade painted thereon in large gold, yellow or black characters. But now the shops were closed, and fluttering from each post, shutter and lintel were numerous oblong-shaped red papers sprinkled with gold; while shelves of light-brown "joss-sticks," placed on either side of the doorways and windows, perfumed the air with odours of sandalwood and garo, and were intended to propitiate the good spirits and pacify any evil ones which might be hovering about with questionable intentions. The Chinese fully believe that the earth is peopled with an infinite variety of supernatural beings, good, bad and indifferent, by whom the destinies of all mortals are liable to be influenced. These must either be liberally bribed or thoroughly scared—hence the incessant firing of crackers, accompanied by sounds of revelry which could now be heard—for the simple-minded inhabitants of Lien were celebrating with all due noise and display the one great national holiday, the New Year. Had it not been for the crowds of gay-dressed pedestrians and the sound of merry voices, the streets would have been unusually dismal and still, for no cart, bus or truck ever rattles over the roads of an inland Chinese city, and although at intervals one may be startled by the sharp musketry of fire-crackers, there is not the least possibility of being permanently deafened or periodically distracted by the shrill scream of a whistle, the rush or rattle of a train, or, worse still, the helioid music of a barrel-organ or street-band. The sights and sounds of the Far East entirely and often appreciably differ from those of the West. In China you never see a drunken man and from sunrise to sunset the only sounds heard are the occasional clatter of a horse's hoofs, the tinkle of mule-bells, the droning voice of a pedlar or the hollow tap of his bamboo castanet, the sharp bark of a dog, the almost silent tread of straw-sandalled chair-bearers, or burdened coolies, and the drowsy squeaking of a strangely-fashioned wheelbarrow which carries passengers as well as goods. To a long stay in the country of the Celestial Empire, slowly and uneventfully away into centuries, without the least visible change, for nothing less than an earthquake or revolution will ever faintly rattle the smooth surface of Chinese domestic life. When disturbed, however, it soon composes and reconsolidates itself; and its would-be reformers are apt to find themselves gradually immersed in, and eventually engulfed by, one of the most ancient and ingenious civilisations the world has ever known.

In the centre of the city stood the Taoist's Yamen, which we shall visit later on, and near it were the abodes of the principal residents, among whom was one Mr. Hung Fong, a retired rice merchant, who occupied a large, but secluded corner-house situated nearly opposite the city temple and at the side of the market-places. As the Hung family is destined to play an important part in these pages, we will proceed to enter their abode and make their acquaintance; for the Chinese New Year is a very appropriate and auspicious time for such doings—at least, so the wise people of the "Middle Kingdom" have led me to believe.

When building his house, Mr. Hung Fong had refrained from giving it a pretentious aspect outside, being desirous of having a palatial abode without the least exterior display; the sort of place that an avaricious Mandarin would pass without much likelihood of his inherent curiosity or covetousness being aroused; a residence which, to the Chinese civilian of means would daily appropriate and understand. Consequently a very poor idea of the interior of the building was given by the outside architecture, which merely consisted of a moderately high and mortar wall and a solid wooden door, which opened into a somewhat aquilal-looking yard, paved with cobble-stones and flanked by three small box-like rooms in which the chair and house coolies were lodged. Several of the former, dressed in plain blue damask clothes and wearing immense musk-combs, bamboo, sau hats, could be seen loitering about, some smoking long thin-stemmed pipes with tiny bowls only capable of holding a pinch of the hay-like tobacco they smoke, and others firing off strings of crackers. Though a winter month the weather was warm, and their legs and feet were quite bare except for a pair of straw sandals, which were only intended to protect the soles of the feet.

Crossing the narrow way to a roofed building, or lodge, with a plain, slate-coloured brick wall pierced in the centre by a small but massive door, which was strictly guarded by a venerable-looking porter named Ho Tai, an old and trusty retainer, who was dressed in silken holiday attire. He lived in the narrow space between the outer and inner premises. Having passed through the first door, you took a few steps forward and were confronted by a large, double-leaved wooden door through which you were ushered into a spacious courtyard open in the centre to the sky and paved with red tiles. Arrived here, the severe simplicity which had hitherto characterised the architecture was succeeded by unmistakable indications of wealth and affluence.

PERHAPS YOUR TROUBLE
IS KIDNEY DISEASE.

Kidney disease comes on quietly—may have been in the system for years before patient suspected the real cause of his trouble. There may have been headaches, limb aches, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism; a nervous, irritable feeling, or a generally weak, tired feeling, weak heart, swelling of the flesh, puffy eyes, etc.

He did not know that these were symptoms of kidney disease, and so he decorated the system, and not his kidneys. Thus the trouble kept growing worse, until disturbances of the water appeared, or there was gravel, or retention of urine, or backache—or some such plain sign of kidney trouble that there could be no doubt.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be taken at the first sign of anything wrong. There is no other safe way, because kidney diseases are the most dangerous of all, except consumption. Doan's pills strengthen the kidneys and help them to properly perform that most important of all functions—the filtering of the blood—help them to flush off, and carry away with the surplus water, all these impurities which the blood gathers up in its circuit of the body. In no other way can you be well.

All the chief chemists and medicine-dealers sell Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, price 2/9 for 1 box, or 1/9 for 6 boxes; or the medicine may be had, post free on receipt of price, direct from the proprietors, Dr. J. C. Doan, 333 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. or, 8, Weymouth Street, Oxford-street, London, England, who will also send a Sample Box Free to anyone who writes for it and mentions this paper. (73-20)

On either side of the open space were five roomy offices shaded by the far-spreading foliage of a species of oak with white Syringa-like blossoms which diffused an odour of violets, and across it a walk of tessellated pavement, ornamented on either side by rows of high-blue and green-coloured flower stands, led to a broad flight of granite steps which extended along the entire frontage of an introductory building, the bricks of which were of an indigo-blue colour, evenly pointed in mortar, and in places decorated with skilfully-chiselled mouldings. These steps ascended to a long but incapacious terrace, tastefully decorated with earthenware and china pots holding a choice collection of tropical plants and ferns intermixed with various cacti and flowers. The curving eaves of the roof which were supported by curiously carved pillars of stone, projected sufficiently to quite shelter the terrace, in the centre of which was a large wooden gateway painted red and in places richly gilded. This was the *donjon* of Hung Fong's castle, and when these portals and the similarly constructed inner ones were passed, the scene that presented itself was quite enchanting.

Up to the present position the eye had only encountered the usual signs of wealth and respectability, distinct from the residence of a Chinese gentleman of position, but now his luxurious refinement and elegant taste became more apparent and profuse at each forward step.

In front of you lay a commodious garden-like enclosure with here and there small buildings, most of which were under separate roofs. These were surrounded by artistically designed pieces of rockwork and shaded by leafy trees, overhanging creepers and clumps of graceful bamboos, which waved their feathery plumes to the softest air; while a miniature lake, where cold-fish swam, and a splash, completed the beauty of the aylvan scene. To the right nestling among glossy foliage interspersed with purplish-pink blossoms, stood the Reception Hall, the outer walls of which were ornamented with large medallion-like pictures of flowers, fruits, and birds. The interior was paved with fine marble tiles, the furniture comprising a *kang*, or raised platform with a table and two arm-chairs, several elaborately carved ebony chairs and sofas with marble seats, a couple of round tables and four small console tables of similar workmanship and material; the walls being hung with oblong-shaped scrolls containing pictures illustrating historical and legendary scenes, and texts from the writings of Confucius and Lao-tze. To the left of this building was the Ancestral Hall, the exterior walls of which were of blue-coloured brick, elaborately decorated with rustic scenery done in stucco-work.

On entering this sacred edifice the eye at once fell upon a long altar, covered with gorgeously embroidered red cloth, which occupied the centre of the opposite wall. Upon this were arranged the family tablets, a large image of the God of Wealth—which generally received a proportionate amount of homage and heard the most devout invocations—also a hideous impersonation of the Yauk Wang, or Creator of Heaven and Earth, and a number of smaller idols intended to represent the deities supposed to preside over the chief doors of the establishment. In front of this altar, covered with gorgeously embroidered red cloth, which occupied the centre of the opposite wall. Upon this were arranged the family tablets, a large image of the God of Wealth—which generally received a proportionate amount of homage and heard the most devout invocations—also a hideous impersonation of the Yauk Wang, or Creator of Heaven and Earth, and a number of smaller idols intended to represent the deities supposed to preside over the chief doors of the establishment.

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Lying further back in this spacious inclosure were the sitting rooms and dining halls for the male and female members of the household; while the sleeping apartments, a couple of round tables and four small console tables of similar workmanship and material; the walls being hung with oblong-shaped scrolls containing pictures illustrating historical and legendary scenes, and texts from the writings of Confucius and Lao-tze. To the left of this building was the Ancestral Hall, the exterior walls of which were of blue-coloured brick, elaborately decorated with rustic scenery done in stucco-work.

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She
Refused
Him!

But do you blame her?

She was young, and he appeared, at first sight, old enough to be her father.

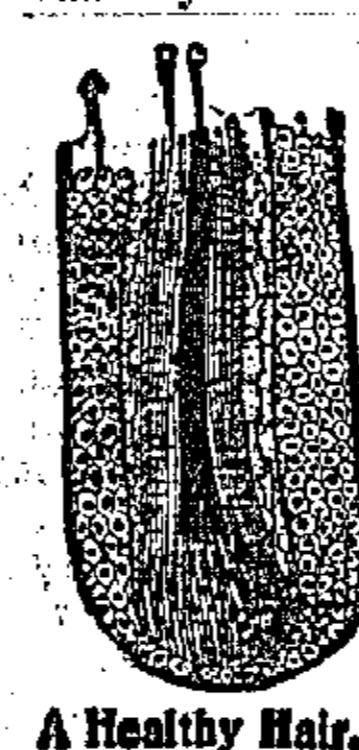
It grieved her deeply, too, to realize that she could never tell him that the cause of her refusal was his single misfortune—baldness.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

Kills the germ that causes dandruff and falling hair, but it must be used before the hair follicles are completely destroyed.

Consider why the change was wrought. You'll find it his misfortune, not his fault.

Addison's familiar lines apply particularly to the unfortunate gentleman portrayed in the drawing, for when he was a boy, Prof. Newbro's greatest dermatologist, had not yet discovered that a microbe is the underlying cause of dandruff, falling hair, and baldness. Indifference to baldness on the part of some young men is one of the surprising conditions formerly met with, but there was a good reason for this indifference. The old world did not know dandruff to be a very contagious disease; in fact, it was regarded as a perfectly normal condition. The falling hair and itching scalp, that followed dandruff, was regarded as a matter of course. Baldness often appeared to "run" in certain families, but a single overworked hair-brush usually arranged this misfortune by plucking the dandruff microbes in one scalp after another. Prior to Newbro's discovery, medical men shot the entire pharmaceutical alphabet at falling hair, but it still continued to fall. Alcohol headed the list, then came Bay Rum, Borax, Bitter Apple, and Bar's grease. C proved a favorite letter for hair treatment; it brought Capelinum, Castor Oil, and the beautiful green blustering boys from Spain, called Cantharides. Cantharides was the king pin of all hair preparations during the dark ages of scalp knowledge, but fortunately for the people, its use is now confined to raising blisters on the skin. Speaking of it, a well-known scalp specialist says: "What on earth gave Cantharides its reputation in hair tonics is more than I know. It is the tradition of a century, and it is all nonsense. It cuts into the scabs, causing inflammation, and it is made out of dead bugs, so that it furnishes the elements of decomposition upon which scalp microbes thrive. Its use upon the scalp should be forbidden by law." Quinine was a popular hair tonic when the discovery of the dandruff microbe completely exploded the "hair tonic" fallacy, and proved the absolute necessity of a germicide in hair care and preservation. Newbro's Herpicide is the first and only successful scalp germicide ever offered. It has been tested by hundreds of physicians, who continue to use it in their daily practice. Once all the scalp microbes with Newbro's Herpicide, and dandruff will disappear, itching scalp will cease, and falling hair stop, thus permitting NATURE, the only true "hair grower," to do its work. In many cases of baldness, if the hair follicles are not completely destroyed, a full new crop of hair may be grown. Dr. N. A. Herring, of Benton Harbor, Michigan, writes: "I have tested Newbro's Herpicide in several extreme cases of dandruff, and the results were very satisfactory."



A Healthy Hair.

A Delightful Hair Dressing.

WARNING!

A. S. WATSON & CO.

HONGKONG.

Special Agents.

Destroy the cause—you remove the effect. An Unhealthy Hair.

See window display at A. S. WATSON & Co., Special Agents.

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of the same material, reaching a little below the waist, and a long pair of silken trousers tucked into white stockings which were fastened below the knees with embroidered garters; his headgear being a black satin skull-cap surmounted by a red cord knob. The inner garment was drawn in round the waist by a broad yellow sash, the ends of which hung down the left side, adding to the picturesque ensemble of his attire, which was completed by a beautifully embroidered fan-sash suspended from the waist.

He was regarding, with anything but a complacent expression, a large red-colored visiting card that he had just received from the new Taoist of Lien, one Shun Ming, of Manchou-Tartar extraction, which would oblige him to call upon that official. For nearly half a century the Taoists of that district had been natives of Kwangtung, who had done their utmost to promote the welfare and happiness of the people by reducing the taxes and suppressing official bribery and extortion among their subordinate officers, thus allowing the inhabitants to enjoy the fruits of their labours in undisturbed tranquillity. Under their equitable rule the city had prospered exceedingly, rising to considerable commercial prominence; and the temples, pagodas and other public buildings had been repaired and embellished, and were a credit to the place, particularly the two pagodas standing on the eastern and western hills outside the city over which they were supposed to exercise a strongly beneficent influence. But the last of these good governors had recently died, and his successor—a northern official with a wide reputation for being superlatively tyrannical and avaricious—had now arrived with a large and ravenous-looking retinue. This had caused great consternation among the prosperous inhabitants, and not without good reason, for, under the present régime in China, these misadventures, who only receive nominal salaries, are allowed to obtain unlimited emolument, which many contrive to do, by submitting the unfortunate civilians to a system of undue taxation which is very appropriately termed "squeeze."

A youth now entered the apartment, and with respectful obeisances approached Mr. Hung. His age was about seventeen, and in form and face he much resembled the elderly man, his eyes being large, fearless and bright, and his countenance pleasing, though decidedly intellectual and sedate; and his carefully plaited queue of glossy hair almost touched the ground. As is common among the Cantonese, he had a face which would have been called strikingly handsome even in England, for besides the regularity of his features, his complexion was delicate and fair without being in the least effeminate or unhealthy. This was Hung Fong Cheng, the merchant's only son and heir.

"Pardon my presumption, father," he said with marked deference, "but I perceive that you are not dressed as handsomely as you used to be during this festive season. It would be rude of me to inquire your motive for this change as, of course, I feel convinced of its wisdom; nevertheless I am much concerned, since the yellow robe was more magnificent, and seemed to suit you most admirably."

(To be continued.)

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AN APPEAL.

THE SISTERS who direct St. ANTONIO'S CONVENT at Macao will be very thankful to Shop-keepers, Linen-drillers, Clothiers and Tailors in Hongkong, Macao, and elsewhere who will send to them remnants of material, books of patterns no longer used, and any pieces of cloth, no matter how small, of which they cannot make use.

Those who send will thus, at no cost to themselves, afford the numerous hands in the convent, especially the little ones, opportunity for useful occupation; for pieces of cloth, even of a square inch, can be stitched together and very pretty pieces of work made out of cloth, that would otherwise be thrown away. These articles are bought by charitable persons, and the Sisters are thus helped to keep up their very large establishment, which is maintained by the earnings of the girls themselves, who lead by no means an idle life within the convent walls.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904.

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